New-Mork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, \$4.00 2 copies, do. 7.00 5 copies, or over, for each copy 3.00 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers, \$2.00 TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, ordinary advertisements, classified under their proper heads, 15 cents per line, each

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 per line, each insertion; on fifth Page, \$1 50 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line, each insertion THE TRIBUNE, New York.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications
Whatever's intended for insertion must be authenticated
by the name and address of the writer—not recessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good fairs. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

To Advertisers.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The City of New-York, from Liverpool Feb. ?1, via Queenstown Feb. 22, arrived here yesterday. bringing four days later news.

Numerous arrests of Fenians continued to take place In all parts of Ireland. About one-third of the arrested licemen and seriously wounded one. In the House of Commons a reform bill has been in

troduced extending the electoral franchise to every male over 21 years.

The Suez Canal question has been definitely settled. The Company retain no more land than is needed for the maritime channel.

Later Mexican news reaches us from different quarters, which is, as usual, contradictory according to the source from which it emanates. The news from El Paso announces again the evacuation of Chihuahua by fail to respond most cordially. the French as imminent. The San Francisco dispatch mentions new acts of hostility committed by the French gainst citizens of the United States. The intelligence om Vera Cruz announces new defeats of the Liberal rees. From Washington we learn that President bason deems it inexpedient to furnish any official dential term of Juarez.

GENERAL NEWS.

The minutes of the Secretary of the Metro itan Board of Health supply such information to the ablic as to the progress of the business of that Board

The Texas State Convention continues its ressions. Resolutions involving a repudiation of all ublic debts contracted by reason or on account of the Rebellion, were being considered at latest advices.

troduction of cholera may be guarded against.

The consecration of Bishop Williams of Boston will occur on March 11, with a sermon by Bishop McFarland of Providence. The consecration will ! pronounced by Archbishop McClosky of this city.

Loss. \$12,000; insurance, \$8,000.

A coroner's jury will commence to-morrow at Brooklyn, an investigation of the case of William Collins, found dead in his store under circumstances leading to a suspicion of murder.

terday. No business of special interest or importance tenced to three years' imprisonment and \$25,000 fine

for cotton-defrauding, bribery, &c. Another pigeon-shooting match at Greenville, N. J., yesterday, resulted in the triumph of Wm. Seeds. The match was for \$1,000.

Gold was steady yesterday at 1331@1331, closing of both Houses. at 133;. Government bonds were dull but steady, with a fair demand for 7.30s at quotations. Miscellaneous and coal shares were steady, with small transactions. Money has been in active demand on call, at 7 per cent, with a few transac \$71,000; Psyments. \$1,223,201 02; on necount of Loan, \$9,500; Balance, \$39,211,437 27. Coin Certificates, \$422,000.
Foreign exchange is dull at 1971,201031 for commercial; 1051,20 208} for bankers'; do. at short sight, 108}@1104. Of specie today the Cuba takes out \$341 889

CONGRESS. SENATE.

MARCH 7 .- A petition for an international sopyright law was presented and referred. Resolutions well's address on Henry Winter Davis: directing a bill to be reported for a medical commission on the Cholera; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect army officers from civil prosecutions for aces done in obedience to orders. A discussion followed on a motion to take up Mr. Davie's resolution for the appointment of a standing committee to investigate charges.

Completely in delighting the soul of every Rebeil in the land as he did in opposing and copperhead in the land as he did in opposing and welcome it. I have no fear of the result. Through the clouds of the present I see the brightness of the fature. There is, deep-seated in the hearts of the American people everywhere, the firm conviction that this negro question, however unpalatable its discussion may be, will never be settled until it is adjusted upon the principles of justice and equality." A bill declaratory of the meaning of parts of the Internal Revenue law was passed. The pending Constitutional Amendment concerning representation was taken up. Mr. Samner addressed the Senate in opposition to it and was followed by Mr. Doollittle, when the subject was postponed till to-day. The bill for the admission orado was read a second time and made the spe cial order for Monday next. After considering private bills, the Senate, at 5 p. m. adjourned,

HOUSE.

referred. A large arount of business was trace, to Government, and European politicians are, and by so doing to imperil all we acted relative to the district of Columbia. Mr. the acted relative to the district of Columbia and the acted relative to the district of Columbia and the acted relative to the Reconstruction Committee. Indeed, and the stage of the Emperor's Roman policy.

In the district of Columbia and the second to the acted to the district of Columbia and the second to the sec ordered to be printed. A resolution to print 20,000 Cresswell and Henry Winter Davis, and to print them which proposes that any person not a resident former slave has become a freeman; his disabe printed. Various reports and resolutions were presented, after which the House went into Committee of fense.

who were Secessionists by 200 majority. The and villages-not the two only, but the whole were Americans. Among the latter was Gen. Glesson. Mayor and several other leading functionaries nine-with those they gave for Fenton or Sey- the idea of political equality. In Tipperary a gang of Fenians had attacked three po- are fresh from the Rebel army. They are now mour in 1864, and see how they stand: vociferous champions of "the President's

> The Pennsylvania Union Convention at Harrisburg, yesterday, nominated for Governor, on the first ballot, Gen. John W. Geary. This we regard as a highly satisfactory nomination, and one to which the voters of the State should not

In the House yesterday, Mr. Eliot, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to continue in force and to amend the present Freedmen's Bureau act, which was read twice e amunication concerning his extention of the Presi- and referred to the Judiciary Committee. If such a measure is the best we can get, it is certainly very much better than none.

The House yesterday, in Committee of the Whole, debated at great length the bill to reguthe Board itself thinks proper the public should late trade with the British Provinces. Mr. Morrill, who reported it, remarked that he con-About 5,000 Fenians assembled in mass sidered the bill in danger of amendment and meeting last evening in Brooklyn, and adopted respossibly of being lost, but a motion by Mr. outlions requesting the conferring of belligerent rights Blaine to strike out the enacting clause was the Irish Republic by the United States Governlost by Yeas, 53; Nays, 68, and the Committee rose without further action.

Our supplement this morning contains articles concerning the suggestions of the Commis-Rebellion, were being considered at latest advices.

Important Quarantine regulations are to be enforced at New Orleans upon all vesses arriving at that port from the West Indies, to the end that the introduction of cholers may be guarded against.

Sec. 2. This act shant take enect is smeantary.

All parties are substantially agreed upon the sioner of Internal Revenue in his late report; justice and expediency of this measure. There is thought of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tentroduction of cholers may be guarded against.

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To enforced at New Orleans upon all vesses arriving at the fare on the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad.

To military act against the Government, but not not not not unumilitary crimes. If, for internal Revenue in his late report; justice and expediency of this measure. There is thought of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tentroduction of cholers may be guarded against. nessee; a communication relative to the Justices who took part in passing a measure so on account of unmilitary crimes. If, for innecticut Union Committee; a communication claim on the favor of the Legislature. The flour mill of W. H. Rogers, in the town from South Carolina respecting the payment of of Chile, eight miles from Rochester, was totally de- United States taxes by the South; together stroyed by fire last night-cause, probably accidental. with a variety of miscellaneous matter, law intelligence, live stock markets, &c., &c.

A tenement house fire occurred yesterday af- to the Senate a series of resolutions embodying ternoon in Mulberry st., some of the occupants of the the collective judgment of that Committee on the first clause of the amendment under a previous ed the removal of renegade Gov. Wells of great questions now engrossing the attention of the American People. It may be possible to the American People. It may be possible to the less a prudent precaution to affirm it in ex
Governor in his stead. building narrowly escaping injury, and, possibly, great questions now engrossing the attention of express more clearly, forcibly, happily, the views press terms. Several measures based on this was transacted, although there was a great deal of talk, of that portion of the people of this State who An undoubted case of murder, the victim sustained the Government throughout its desbeing an unknown man, occurred last evening on Secperate struggle with slaveholding treason; yet the Senate by the Hon. Richard Yates of Ohio, on Saturday last, "to sustain the Presiond-ave. No clue is had to the solution of the mystery. we see not in what particular. Mr. Folger's Illinois: G. B. Lamar, it is reported, has been sen- resolves are temperate in language, guarded in statement, sound in principle, and just in their conceptions of National faith and public duty; by any constitution, law, or other regulation whatever, by any constitution, law, or other regulation whatever, by any constitution and public duty; by any constitution or bereafter to be adopted make or hereafter to be adopted make or her be adopted by a large majority of the members

Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate yesterday in an elaborate speech against the Constitutions at 6 per cent on Governments. The rates for paper are tional Amendment which provides that no part guidance, we believe, of Gov. Yates, abolished firm; prime names are quoted at 72 28 per cent, and a large of a State's population which that State distional Amendment which provides that no part guidance, we believe, of Gov. Yates, abolished franchises shall be counted as a basis of Federal a Slave Code, and here now is her Governor, power. This he asserted to be a license or become Senator, and presenting a bill to protect authority to disfranchise; which is just as true all citizens without distinction of color in the and reasonable as if he had argued that a legal enjoyment of all rights, including the right of penalty of thirty lashes or three months' suffrage. This progress is somewhat characterimprisonment for petty larceny is a license to jette of the West, which is apt to make up its steal. Nine-tenths of the speech are devoted mind with a considerable degree of decision. to proving that no man should be disfranchised What it wants, it wants with a will. Mr. Yates because of his color, and so are excellent; but may or may not be ahead of his State in this Mr. Sumner perhaps never before succeeded so matter, but he assumes the risk fearlessly:

a standing committee to investigate charges Emperor, in reply to the speech from the throne, If Congress does possess the power to regulate of fraud, &c., and the subject was nestroned till to

ordered to be printed. A resolution to print 25,000 our City, has submitted to the Legislature a bill But by the anti-Slavery Amendment, the also in the Globe, was adopted. The Senate amend of our State, who shall sell anything in this bility is removed; he steps from his condition of ment to the resolution for annexing certain counties to
West Virginia was concurred in. A bill to reorganize

of our State, who shall sell anything in this billity is removed; he steps from his condition of
City on account of a non-resident, must take slavery into the family of freedom, becomes one West Virginia was concurred in. A bill to reorganize out a license therefor: price \$300; or come to the body politic, and is one of the sovereign the United States Army was reported and ordered to the United States Army was reported and the Un

We don't quite agree to this. The idea seems should be protected in their enjoyment. The both to live out of our State is a luxury, which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We which a man may well afford to pay for. We distinction between civil and political rights is an illusory one; at any rate, the ballot is necessive that would imply, though they are bad enough, we admit. Yet it is so much more natural and convenient for those who trade here to live han elsewhere, that we judge the main this person and property, it must have the power to pass laws to protect the freedman in his person and property, it must have the power than elsewhere, that we judge the main things necessary to secure this in most cases may be concisely stated thus—Stop the City's questionably loyal States should be admitted to Con-

	1866.	Majority. 1864.		
	Repub.	Dem.	Fenton.	Seymou
Trov	PRODUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	311	-	808
Rechester	1.063	-		112
Utica		-		290
Oswego			_	151
Auburu			383	
Poughkeepsie			237	
Ithaca (say)		75	48	
Elmira			173	
Ballston (say)	12/12	-		95
	-	-	-	- Tricial
Total	1,977	350	841	1,436
Repub maj now	1,591		m. do. in	2.200

Such are the returns over which The World raises its shout of triumph!

THAT SPECIAL SESSIONS FRAUD.

Is there neither Senator nor Assemblyman to initiate a repeal of the fraudulent bill of last beside Gen. Howard and Senator Trumbull the session giving two favored Police Justices a ju- President declared his satisfaction with the risdiction to which they were not elected, and Freedmen's bill. When did he change his salaries \$3,500 a year each in excess of that opinion, and why? paid to the Chief-Justice of the United States? The bill may be a brief one. The following, if passed, will answer every purpose:

AN Act to repeal chapter 563 of the laws of 1865, being World says the President has ordered his rean act in relation to the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of lease. The Times says that statement is a vile

of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Secritor 1. The note entitled "An act in relation to the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York," passed April 24.

1865. is hear by repealed.

Second solitors.

The People of the Sate of New York, represented is Sander. It is elsewhere affirmed that Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman are of opinion that his Second solitors of Special Second a cliuser.

It is easy to be court of Special Second a cliuser.

Size 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

All parties are substantially agreed upon the justice and expediency of this measure. There can be no good reason for not passing it. The justice and expediency of this measure is surreptitious and fraudulent as the act it is proposed to repeal, can have no avowable nor honest claim on the favor of the Legislature.

SENATOR VATES ON UNIVERSAL.

It is probable that the second clause of the Anti-Slavery Amendment will be a good deal discussed and availed of in the legislation that is to precede Reconstruction. The power to enforce the prohibition of Slavery by "appro-"high price of manufactures," with editorial surreptitious and fraudulent as the act it is pro- stance, he had committed a larceny would his comments thereon; the Address of the Con- posed to repeal, can have no avowable nor honest parole exempt him from accountability?

The Hon. C. J. Folger, from the Select Committee on Federal Relations, yesterday reported

discussed and availed of in the legislation that is to precede Reconstruction. The power to enforce the prohibition of Slavery by "approand against surrendering the State Governments and against surrendering the State Governments and against surrendering the State Governments and against surrendering the State Governments. priate legislation" might be derived from the into the hands of Rebels. He also recommendsecond clause are now before Congress, among

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no State or Territory of the United States shall, enforce, or in any manner recognize any distinct between citizens of the United States or of any St or Territory on account of race or color or condition, and that hereafter all citizens, without distinction of race, color, or condition, shall be protected in the full and equal enjoyment and exercise of all their civil and political rights, including the right of suffrage."

It is about two years since Illinois under the

bly. There are a great many now-a-days with The Times. If it means, however, that any person connected with or interested in THE TRIBUNE holds any lucrative office, the asser-

and the subject was postponed till to has been presented, and in the Corps Legislatif by such a bill as this the qualifications of day. The Warehouse bill was postponed till Friday. the draft of the address proposed by the Bureau electors, there is no little force in the suggestion has been read by the President, Count Walew. that its exercise is the only sure way to settle ski. Both addresses are, as usual, servile repe- questions of reconstruction. Whether any titions of the sentiments of the Emperor. Only particular amendment to the Constitution will the passage relative to Rome has attracted be adopted is doubtful, and whether it can or some attention. The Imperial speech had cannot be, it involves delay, whereas legislabeen silent on the "temporal" power of the tion is complete, speedy, and, Mr. Yates be-Pope. Both the addresses supplement the Em- lieves, will be effective. The war, in his view, peror's speech by declaring in favor of the was to determine "whether the Constitution The Senate bill concerning the Court of Claims was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was introduced and referred to continue in Groce the present Freedmen's Bareau act, and a bill was reported to reimburse Pennsylvania for the Pope's spiritual jurisdiction." The union conquered, yet it is now proposed to insertion of this passage into the two addresses was taken from the table and was, of course, in accordance with the views of States the adjustment of the relations of the supreme law. The leave to the United States were to be the supreme law of the United States were to be the supreme law of the land, or whether State Sovereignty was to be the supreme law. The Missouri reimbursement bill, from the Senate, was taken from the table and specified and solidate the constitution and laws of the United States were to be the supreme law of the land, or whether State Sovereignty was to be the supreme law. The Missouri reimbursement bill, from the Senate, was taken from the table and specified the insert of the United States were to be the United States were to be the supreme law of the land, or whether State Sovereignty was to be the supreme law. The Missouri reimbursement bill, from the Senate, was taken from the table and specified the insert of the United States were to be the United States were to be the supreme law of the United States were to be the Sovereignty was to be the supreme law. The Missouri reimbursement bill, and the supreme law of the United States were to be the U

FROM ALBANY. SOUTH AMERICA.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. WAR PREPARATIONS IN BRAZIL.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

New-York Legislature.

questionably loyal States should be admitted to Compress, and that each House of Congress is the sologistic of the control of the part of the control of the control

suffrage in the District of Columbia to all male citizens of suitable age.

Resolved. That whatever differences as to detail may exist among the representatives of the people, whether elective or legislative, in the measures necessary to attain the great ends which peace, after so great a war, should yield, we slio in some mode, its representatives, are not of the opinion that there should exist such diversity of intention as to general result or as method of attaining the same as abould produce hostility of attitude or the severance of political action, but that mutual reconsideration of positions and adjustment of differing views will have in firm and productive aliance the dentical great purposes of all, to wit: The real peace and constitutional unity of all the States and the assured liberty of all the people. and of the inalienable fidelity of the people to

the people.

Mr. FOLGER said: Perhaps these resolutions do not express the opinions of all the members of the Committee, but they were unanimous in agreeing to report We have published the testimony of three witnesses to the fact that the President, before On motion of Mr. Gisson, the resolutions were made

the introduction of the Freedmen's Bureau bill

in the Senate, gave to that measure his entire

approval. We now add the evidence of a

The Administration papers of this city differ

A meeting of citizens, "without distinction

dent in his recent veto of the Freedmen's

Bureau Bill." Mr. Vallandigham opened the

meeting with the remark that "it seems to de-

olve upon the Democracy exclusively to in-

dorse the President in his patriotic course.'

This "was literally true of this meeting," says

The Dayton Journal, for, "beside the reporter,

Gen. Swayne, Freedmen's Commissioner for

Alabama, reports in Washington that Gov. Parons is taking strong loyal ground, and, in con-

equence, is becoming so obnoxious to the peo-

ple of the State that his life has been repeatedly

threatened. That reminds us, of Gen. Terry's

late remark that if any more troops of his com-

mand were mustered out he should have to re-

move his headquarters from Richmond to For-

The Times says that THE TRIBUNE has an

associate" in a lucrative office. Very possi-

"associate" with this paper; some of whom, till very recently, preferred association

tress Monroe.

there was but one Union man present."

Chicago Tribune :

By Mr. La Bau—To provide for holding town meetings in Richmond County.

ELLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY -For widening Third st.,

fourth-the Washington correspondent of The Brooklyn.

By Mr. HOYT—Authorizing the Junction Canal Company to construct a railroad.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—Extending the time for the construction of a railroad in Westchester County.

BY Mr. SUTHERLAND—Extending the time for the construction of a railroad in Westchester County. Chicago Tribune:

"While Mr. Trumbull had the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills in preparation, he had long consultations with the President as to the provisions to be incorporated in them, and strove to conform to the suggestions of the Executive, in order to make sure of his approbation of the measures after their passage through Congress. Mr. Trumbull was fully satisfied, by the President's assurances to him, that he had succeeded in this, and that they would receive the formal Executive indorsement at the preper time. His surprise at the veto may be imagined."

We believe it to be true, that to others.

BILLS PASSED.

Setting aside the Pier and Slips at the foot of Broomet. for market boats. Extending the charter of the New-York Female As-

istant Society.

For the relief of St. Mary's Church in Yonkers.

Establishing a Law Library in the Fourth Judicial BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

We believe it to be true that to others BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to raising funds in anticipation of taration
for the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Incorporating the Manor House Hotel Company of
Westchester County.

Incorporating the American Land Company and
Agency.

Agency.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pherson introduced resolutions approving of President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Barcan bill, expressing full confidence in his patriotism and statesmanship, and thanking those Representatives in Congress who sustained the veto. concerning the fate of the pirate Semmes. The

Mr. JENKINS introduced a bill to regulate the hours of labor of conductors and drivers on street railroad cars.

Ey Mr. Anderson-For the construction of a railroad in Michael and other than the construction of a railroad

posing of any real estate belonging to the city.

By Mr. OAKEY—To incorporate the Throgg's Neck
Steamboat Company; also to incorporate the Mott Haven

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the New York and Rondout Steam Transportation Co.

By Mr. Wilber-To amend the charter of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
By Mr. BRANDRETH-To improve the pavement in

Broadway, New-York.

By Mr. TUTHILL—To amend the New-York Common School Act; also to incorporate the Newburg Female BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. OAKEY—To improve and widen Union-st.

By Mr. SNYDER—To amend the Excise Laws.
By Mr. REYNOLDS—To create a department on Public Charities and Correction in Brooklyn.
By Mr. GOODBICH—To improve Atlantic ave., Brook

By Mr. Miltspaugit-To extend the track of the War wick Valley Railroad to the New-Jersey State line.
By Mr. Tucken-To amend the general manufacturing law so as to include building hotels, steamboath and

etting or running the same. By Mr. Seebacher.—To increase the salaries of interreters in New-York.

By Mr. CREAMER-To incorporate the New-York Steam Transit Company.

By Mr. Goodrich—To authorize John P. Mills and his assigns. Also to extend the Third-Avenue stage

By Mr. COCHRANE-To dispense with the salary of the

PENNSYLVANIA UNION CONVEN-

Nomination of Gen. Genry for Governor.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 7, 1866. The Republican State Convention assembled n the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock, noon, and was called to order by the Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Lewis W. Hall of Huntingdon was declared elected

temporary chairman.

The Hon. Ed. McPherson and others, representatives from the Loyal Union League of Washington City, were, on motion, accorded the courtesy of seats in the Convention.

After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

The Metropolitan Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its third session yesterday afternoon. All that it is thought proper that the public should know of the proceedings of the Board is officially communicated in the following report of its Secretary—if the public can make anything of it; we copy it verbatim:

Amendment to the Metropolitan Health Act was submitted, engrossed and forwarded to the Legislature with the recommendation that it be approved.

Essolution to raise money upon the certificates of the Board.

The President and Sanitary Superintentials.

GALLATIN, Columbia Co., chose Republicar

THE CAMPAIGN IN PARAGUAY.

Correspondence of The Associated Press. RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 2, 1866.

Nothing of importance has lately occurred here. War preparations continue. An iron-clad has been dispatched to the Plate, and another is about to follow with some bomb-vessels. The Government is follow with some bomb-vessels. The Government is firm in requiring the expulsion of Lopez as the first basis of any peace negotiations. A society for the protection of emigrants has been just organized. The whater C. C. Comstock was lost on the 19th of January off Perismbuco. All saved but the hull.

Exchange on England flat at 24id.

Coffee—First qualities firm.

Flour scarce and much wanted.

Freights—to New-York, 42s. 6d.

MONTEVEDEO, Jan. 24, 1866.

No active movements have recently occurred. Both sides are engaged in preparations for the campaign in Paraguay, which is expected to commence in paign in Paraguay, which is expected to commence in about a month. Two small skirmishes had occurred with parties of Paraguayans, who had crossed the Parana. In one of these skirmishes the Paraguayans surprised an Argentine outpost and captured two field pieces and some horses and cattle. In another they were routed, with a loss of two or three cannon. The allied armies were still receiving reënforcements, and have 45.000 men at Pasa de la Patris.

An explosion of seven wagons of powder took place in the Brazilian depot at Corrientes, through the smoking of a sentry, and killed and wounded 30 men.

Lopez has ditched the road to Humurta and mined various points, and has put all persons capable of bearing arms in the field.

The Brazilian fleet is at Corrientes awaiting high water, which was approaching. The ironclad Brazil, with four gunboats, was ascending the Parana to join it, raising it to 15 gunboats and two ironclads.

A desertion of Correctine militia from the Argentine army is reported, after a conflict with some Brazilians, in which, it is said, its of the latter and six of the former were killed.

All quiet in the Confederation and at Montevileo. paign in Paraguay, which is expected to commence in

er were killed.

All quiet in the Confederation and at Montevideo.

The Monadnock had arrived all safe at the latter

city.

Exchange on England—at Buenos Ayres 51d., and at Montevideo 524 2524d.

Freights—At Buenos Ayres, Tallow 47/6; Salt Hides, 37/6. At Montevedeo, Salt Hides, 45/.

Falkland Isles.

Beside the anthracite coal previously discovered, a fine quality of bituminous coal has been found. The English Government have determined on fortifying the islands, and have a party of marines stationed News from Venezuela, Jamaica and Sas Domingo.

HAVANA, March 1, 1866, Venezuela dates of the 8th ult. have been re-

Venezuela dates of the Sin uit. have been re-ceived. The railroad between Porto Cabello and Pa-leto was to be opened on the 13th. Slight shocks of earthquake had been felt. Some trouble was reported in Bolivia, but of little importance. The Jamaica Standard says: "The Jamaica packet has returned from Morant Bay with many passengers to testify before the Commission and also 34 political pris-oners."

the small-pox is increasing in Regls, and the cattle

Important to City Railroads-The "Extra Cent" Question.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: Two important city railroad decisions have just been made by the General Term of the Common Pleas, in respect to which some misapprehension at first existed, and, perhaps, still exists. I refer to the cases of "Black agt, The Sixth-are, Railroad Company,"

at irst existed, and, pernaps, attire exists. These total cases of "Black agt. The Sixth-are. Railroad Company," and "Hoyt agt. the same."

These actions were brought in the District Court to recover penalty of \$50, under a law of this State passed in 1857—in each instance in which the plaintiff had been charged and paid six cents fare—on the ground that it was fliegal and extortionate within the meaning of that act. Black, in his case, claimed that the Company was

Black in his case, elaimed that the Company was limited to five cents, by its contract with the City Corporation, while Hoyt, in his case, claimed that the Company, having been incorporated under the General Railroad act, was governed by the rate of fare prescribed by that act (three cents a mile). Both parties were defeated in the lower Court, and appealed to the Common Pleas.

The opinions of the Appellate Court have been published, and the result of the decision is:

The opinions of the Appellate Court have been published, and the result of the decision is:

**Thirst: That the penal act of 1857 has no application to our city railroads.

**Second: That the fare which the Companies are entitled to charge is that agreed upon between them and the City Corporatiyn—5 cents; and that they are not affected in this respect by the general Railroad Act.

**Third: That while the Companies have the right, under the United States Revenue Law, to add the duty prescribed by that law to the rates of fare, it would be impracticable to do so, as the amount to be added to each fare would only be about one-eighth of a cent, and there is no such fractional.

They therefore decided that the plaintiff could recover

fraction.

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They therefore decided that the plaintiff could recover back the odd cents which he had paid, but nothing more.

It happens, however, that since these cases were tried, and since the argument of the appeal, Congress, to meet this very difficulty about the fractional part of a cent, passed a special act (March 3, 1885), by which, wherever the addition of the tax to the fare "shall amount to a sum involving the fraction of one cent," the Company liable to the duty "shall be authorized to add to such fare one cent in lieu of such fraction." See Statutes at large, XXXVIIIth Congress, 1864-5, p. 485.

This act, of course, had no application to these two cases which were commenced and tried and the appeal argued before the passage of the set.

It would be a great mistake, therefore, to suppose that this decision of the Common Pleas determines that the Companies have use no right to charge aix on the contrary, whatever may have been the law before the act of March 3, 1865, its beyond a doubt that since that period they have and now have that that since that period they have and now have that since that period they have and now have that has been perfectly obviated by the act of Congress law referred to.

John Stosson, counsel for defts.

Hotel Personal. Lieut.-Gen. Grant and staff accompanied by

Gens. Vincent and Nicholo, of the War Department officers on Tuesday.

Timothy Titcome's Lecture.—Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcome), the popular lecturer and author, delivers his new lecture. "Jonathan at Sohool," this evening, at Cooper Institute.

Gens. Vincent and Nicholo, of the War Department, Hon. E. Washburne, of Illinois, and others, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel, en-route to West Point, to attend the funeral of Col. Bowers.

The Hon. H. P. Cole, Washington, Lieut. I. A. Nesmith, U. S. castle, Warkington, Island, I. A. Williams, Syraense, W. L. Parker, Columbus, Ga.; L. C. Frost, Baltimore, and W. H. Priest, Little Falls, ere at the Motropolitan.